

A NEW MYMARID FROM BROCKENHURST.*

BY B. N. BLOOD, M.D., AND J. P. KRYGER.

PLATE II.

Whilst hunting for *Mymarinae* and *Trichogrammatinae* last year in the New Forest, we captured many interesting insects, some of which we have never seen described, and among these was one male Mymarid which at once attracted our attention. The following is a description of this insect.

PETIOLARIA, gen. nov.

Tarsi 5-jointed; abdomen petiolate; antennae of male 13-jointed, joints 3-13 fusiform, with a few strong hairs around the thickest part of each. Head quadrangular, excavated behind, broader than the thorax. Eyes small, no visible ocelli. Thorax ovate, a little more than twice as long as the head, the prothorax wider, and semicircular in outline. Front wings battledore-shaped, the "stem" about a quarter of the total length of the wing. The surface of the wing with a few rows of strong hairs; the outer half of the wing with very long and powerful marginal cilia. Hind wings short and almost rudimentary, about half as long as the stem of the anterior wings. Petiole nearly as long as the thorax, consisting of two distinct joints. Abdomen a little longer than the thorax.

The genus is easily recognised by the 5-jointed tarsi, the battledore-shaped front wings, the rudimentary hind wings, and the double-jointed petiole.

Petiolaria anomala, sp. n.

♂. Head brown, the eyes black; antennae brown; thorax brown, with dark brown tegulae; abdomen brown; petiole and legs light yellow, at each tarsal articulation is a narrow darker ring, and the last tarsal joint is lighter in colour than the other four.

The head, thorax, and surface of the wings reticulated; in the wings the reticulations are large, like crocodile-skin, and do not follow any lines of neurulation. Antennae: scape long and slender; pedicel turbinate, one-third as long as the scape; third joint very small, shorter than the pedicel or any other joint; last joint of antenna pointed.

Wings: anterior border, from the end of the stem to the first long cilium, with very short cilia; posterior border, from the end of the stem to the first long cilium, with shorter cilia than those of the anterior border. On the posterior border, about half-way between the thorax and the first long cilium, springs a solitary long spine. The rest of the wing-border with cilia which are nearly all longer than the greatest width of the wing. The surface of the wing has four rows of discal hairs above and two rows underneath.

Legs: fore legs shorter, middle and hind legs longer and slender.

Fore and middle tarsi longer than their tibiae; hind tarsi shorter than their tibiae; the tarsi taper towards the apex.

* Plate II. will be issued in the November No.

Length .63 mm.

Length of head .1 mm., of thorax .19 mm., of petiole .16 mm., of abdomen .18 mm.; length of anterior wing .6 mm, its width .2 mm., the longest cilia about .25 mm.

The antennal joints are in the following ratio in millimetres (from the scape outward):—.067-.033-.017-.03-.04-.04-.05-.06-.05-.04-.04-.033-.05.

Hab. ENGLAND, New Forest, Brockenhurst (*J. P. Kryger*).

Season, July 24th, 1921.

Type (one male) in the British Museum.

5 Brynland Avenue,
Bishopston, Bristol.
September 1922.

Leptura sanguinolenta at Nethy Bridge, N.B.—I was interested in the Rev. Canon Fowler's note regarding *Leptura sanguinolenta*, as in 1911 I captured a nice series of this species, of which three are females, on flower-heads at a bank on the River Nethy, some distance up the river. I visited the place this year but found that owing to floods the bank has considerably altered, and I did not see any evidence of the beetle.—J. J. F. X. KING, Glasgow: *September 14th, 1922.*

[Dr. Sharp also found this common Alpine insect in some numbers at Nethy Bridge. It was recorded by myself from Aviemore in 1876 and again in 1892.—G. C. C.]

The distribution of Aseum striatum.—In the light of recent notes on this beetle, it may be of interest to know I had a specimen brought to me in 1917 from a sawmill in Coventry.—J. W. SAUNT, 53 Enfield Road, Stoke, Coventry: *August 21st, 1922.*

Caenocara bovistae in Carnarvonshire.—I was fortunate enough to observe this beetle depositing its eggs in a puff-ball (*Bovista plumbea*?) and possibly a description of this operation may be of interest. The beetle, of which two were working on the same puff-ball, eats a small conical hole, 2 mm. wide by 1 mm. deep, through the outer skin; some of this may be swallowed, but much was merely bitten off. This operation takes three-quarters of an hour or probably longer, as the hole was begun when I found the specimen; the beetle then reverses its position and rests, with its tarsi folded in the pit, for from two to three minutes, another excavation is then begun. I could not find the eggs, but the hole made by the ovipositor was quite clear. This operation was on fresh puff-balls, and the greatest number of pits observed was seventeen; other beetles were emerging or had emerged from dry puff-balls a few feet away. The eggs are laid about half-way up the side of the fungus, and as the marks are clearly visible as dots in the dry specimens, they may be useful guides to collectors searching for the larvae of the beetle.—G. H. ASHE, Portmadoc: *August 17th, 1922.*